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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street, One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $5.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.
VOLUME XXXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900. NUMBER 5.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE COST OF A SONG.

Over and over and over, the songs of our life are sung,
The same today as in ages gray when first the lute was strung.
The same today as in ages gray, the singer's highest art
Is to sing of man and the soul of man from the depths of the human heart.

To sing the song that lingers in his heart from that far day,
When men were brave and women fair and life was in its May,
Is the singer's part of gladness when he gives his soul to man,
In a song that lives because sweet Pain has changed his earlier plan.

The husk, the harvest and the bin and all Life's spreading plain
To the singer must be singing if he man's soul would gain.
Man in his soul unsatisfied strives for what cannot be;
He grasps at a star, and holds in his hand a drop from the sounding sea

Over and over and over, since the towers of Time were old,
Over and over and over, since the cloud gave the sun its gold,
Over and over and over, since the lines of our lives began,
Has man gone out from the marching host to sing of the soul of man.

The singer who sang of the pyramid's prime has gone the ways of men;
But the sun and moon and human heart are just the same as then.
The heart of man is a restless sea of varied star and clime,
And only when its depths are stirred comes Song on the shores of Time.

Over and over and over, since Wrong had realm and state,
Over and over and over, since the Shades on the Living wait,
Over and over and over, singing of sun in the rain,
The chosen of God are bringing the voice of song from pain.

—By James Riley, in New England Magazine.

AN UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY.

BY I. R. ARMSTRONG.

Something over forty years ago Gaius Eaton and I became students of a popular school in the State of New York, which he had long wished to attend, although up to within a month of our entrance we might, it seemed, as reasonably have wished for seats in Congress. But unexpected circumstances made it possible for my father to send not only me but Gaius, whose widowed mother was father's beloved sister.

In the unfamiliar city we were comfortably established near the top of a large, square-built house standing on high ground. Our room overlooked a long stretch of the river which flows past the town, and a wide tract of open country beyond. This view across the river was broken by certain tain buildings scattered on high ground on our side of the river, and by a corresponding bluff-like eminence on the other shore, perhaps a mile and a half away.

We prepared our own meals, and patronized a convenient little variety store, owned and managed by an inquisitive old gentleman named Mason, where we purchased bakers' goods, milk, fruits, and so forth.

His only helper was a young man of twenty or thereabouts, who had sleeping rooms on the floor above, but boarded with a private family,—distant relatives, he said,— with whom he frequently stayed overnight when taking an evening "off."

They were both friendly to us—Mr. Mason especially so, after learning that we had come from his native county. He was well preserved physically, except that he was very deaf, which did not prevent him being an attractive, cheery old gentleman. Of course his infirmity obliged him to rely much upon his clerk, George Dow—a bright, wide-awake young man who had been in his employ upward of two years.

Dow's cordial, pleasant ways attracted Gaius, with whom he was soon on intimate terms. As for myself, I liked him in a general way, as one likes all agreeable people, and no more. Gaius, noticing what he chose to call my "indifference," inquired what I had against Dow. I replied, "I can't think of anything I have against him."

Still, an indefinable feeling—not exactly suspicion of him, but rather a sense of inability to estimate him satisfactorily—was constantly with me when in his presence.

Months of our school-days passed uneventfully, nothing varying the monotony but a street arrest or a runaway. Yet we frequently heard of the doings of what was supposed to be an organized gang of local roughs, the daily lengthening story of whose petty villainies caused much curbstone discussion and unsparing criticism of the police.

These novel experiences did not distract our attention from study, and we advanced satisfactorily, although we sometimes had to burn the midnight oil in order to keep up with our classes.

Often on these occasions we observed across the river a light—merely a lamp in somebody's window, apparently—which continued to shine brilliantly after the neighboring lights were extinguished. This persistence attracted our attention at the outset, and after a while we curiously looked for the light when darkness came. Sometimes it was missing.

"How many lights can you see over there in that vicinity?" asked Gaius one evening.

"Eight," said I, counting.

"I counted eight last evening," he replied, "but a good many times I can make only seven."

"Oh, well," said I, "I don't suppose the people living there are setting up lamps for us to count."

"No, but most likely they put their lights, as we and others do, in certain places every night, and so we ought—" He left his remark unfinished and hastily resumed his book, while I betook myself to Mason's store on my customary trip for our next day's bread.

I found Mr. Mason, George Dow and two women customers in some excitement, for the store had been robbed the night before—George's night off. Mr. Mason's story was interrupted and rendered nearly unintelligible by his nervous additions and corrections. Apparently, after a lapse of twelve hours or more since his discovery of the robbery his agitation had not abated, although he declared the loss of slight importance—thirty dollars taken from the till, and jewelry, cigars, tobacco and bakers' goods enough to make a total value of one hundred dollars.

"I don't care for the money," he repeatedly insisted. "What makes me mad, though, is their taking advantage of my deafness and coming in here during George's absence—that's meanness! I'd give twice its value to see them well settled where they belong."

Gaius and I, upon my return with the news, became so absorbed in discussing it that what he was to tell me was forgotten until the following evening, when he called my attention to the lights and a diagram he had made, illustrating their relative positions.

Kneeling at the window, the sill of which was very high, he said, "This straight, horizontal line represents the level of the window-ledge, and these little circles at different heights above the line and scattered along the paper are the thirteen houses visible in the daytime on the other side of the river. You see some of the circles contain each a dot inside; they are the houses where lights are commonly seen evenings.

"I saw only seven lights when I drew this, and they are so widely separated I think they can all be located by daylight; but now I can see eight lights—the new one is pretty near those two farthest down-stream. If that proves to be the one we have often seen at midnight, I would like to know just where it is."

"Probably it is in the room of some invalid," said I; "perhaps the house where we saw that consumptive young man the first time we were across the river. Don't you remember the fellow who tried to sell us the fancy pigeons?"

"Yes; and by daylight I can make out the farmhouse. I should not be surprised if it were the same place."

Sticking a pin into the window-sash, he took from the stand a strip of pasteboard, made a pinhole through one end, and looked through it at the pin and the distant light.

"That's all right," said he, pulling the stand under the window. Upon it he piled books, in such a position as to hold the pasteboard strip perpendicularly. Then he peeped through the pinhole as if it were a gun-sight, and carefully adjusted it at the right elevation. Turning to me, he said, "Look through it."

I did so, and saw that pinhole, angle and light were exactly on the line.

"Now let it remain there till daylight, and we'll see then what house we're aiming at," said he.

"Say, Elbert," called Gaius, early next morning, "have you been meddling with this?"

"Why, no, of course not!" I replied, with a touch of indignation. "What's the matter?"

"It doesn't point at any house this morning," he said.

"What does it point at?" I asked.

"Why, there's nothing in range except that old pile of rubbish on the farther bank of the river! There isn't much to be seen but part of a roof, and that seems to be flat on the ground. One thing is certain, anyhow; the light is not at the house where we saw the sick man."

I went down-stairs and returned with a field-glass borrowed of a boarder. It disclosed very little, and so I said, "When we can get the time, Gay, let's go over there and inspect the premises; my curiosity is roused about this business."

"I'll go," Gaius replied. "Let's say Saturday afternoon, if it does not rain."

We saw the light as usual on Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon found us early on the opposite side of the river, which we reached in a rowboat. With the sluggish current we moved slowly toward a point opposite the rubbish heap. There we pulled ashore in shallow water.

The rubbish-heap appeared to be the ruins of a house, little of which remained except the roof, which, upon the collapse of the supporting timbers, had fallen and split apart. One half stood on edge on the cellar bottom, the other half lodged on the first and on the wall in such a manner as to enclose and re-roof about a third of the cellar.

There was no entrance discoverable, no holes through which anything except impenetrable gloom could be distinguished, and nothing in surroundings on the outside mass of rubbish—broken boards, rotten straw, sawdust and so forth—to indicate the presence of human kind since it became a ruin.

"I'm bound to look inside before I leave," I said.

"That's right," replied Gaius. "But they say 'there's a better way to get into a jug than by cracking it.' Let's take a look down the bank," he continued, going to the corner of the foundation and peeping down the deep slope to the water's edge some twenty feet below. "Look there! See those chicken bones!" he cried.

Sure enough, there were many bones on the bank, besides other offal in the water's edge.

"Somebody boards pretty near here," said I. "Those things must have been thrown out of the cellar." But we could not examine on that side, for the bank broke away abruptly, so near the foundation that passage round it was impossible.

Returning, Gaius said, "I am going into the open cellar again to look under the rubbish. Help me take this old door around the other side to climb out on." Stooping, he raised one end of the floor from the ground, where it had been lying flat. As he raised it I caught sight of a large hole in the ground underneath.

"Eureka!" I shouted, and together we threw the door over, so as to expose an entrance through the wall big enough to admit a man.

Without a thought of meeting any occupants, we entered immediately. The little light admitted through the opening enabled us to discern a lamp on a small shelf, and this when lighted, disclosed a room about ten by thirty feet in area and a little higher than our heads. On one side were several bunks filled with straw, against the other was a long bench, with brackets for lamps above.

Upon the bench and ground were boxes and bags, some of which we examined; finding masks, dark lanterns, and everything else belonging to burglars' outfits, stolen goods in great quantity and variety, including a number of boxes of Mr. Mason's cigars—a private brand readily recognized—and numerous specimens of counterfeit coins and the dies with which they were made.

We said little until our amazement had in a measure abated, when I broke out with, "What do you think, Gay?"

"I think it will show good judgment if we move out of this vicinity before anybody drops in," he said; and with his opionin I readily agreed.

Very carefully we replaced everything as found, went at once to police headquarters, related our experiences, and readily secured the co-operation of the authorities in a plan to capture the gang that very evening. The chief proposed that if the usual light was observed, we should present ourselves before him at 11 p. m., and guide a posse to the den.

This arranged, we went home, stopping at Mason's store by the way to inform our friends of what was in the wind. Mr. Mason had gone to supper, and George was so busy with customers there was no opportunity to tell him of our discoveries, so on our return to fulfil our appointment we called again. This time we found Mr. Mason, who showed an excited interest in our story; but George was absent. It was his night off. Mr. Mason did not expect his return before the next morning's opening hour.

A sergeant and four men crossed the river under the guidance of Gaius at the hour agreed upon, and went down its opposite bank to a designated point, while another policeman accompanied me in a rowboat on the route taken by Gaius and myself in the afternoon.

At the ruin, dimly distinguished in the darkness, we eagerly awaited the signal announcing the arrival of our party. It soon appeared—merely a matchlight, to which we replied by another. Then we took a position opposite the window, a few feet from the bank, and the men above stealthily lifted the old door. One after another, the sergeant first, they slipped rapidly down into the cellar.

It was very nearly a complete surprise, for three of the scamps were taken in their bunks. The fourth, dexterously eluding the officers, leaped nimbly upon a bench, thence to the window, and like a shot went through it feet foremost, down the bank into the water. There he stuck in the mud!

My companion, the policeman, clapped the handcuffs on him in the darkness, collared him and pulled him ashore. With the remark, "Now we'll see what we've got," he opened his lantern and turned its light on his mud-bedragged prisoner.

I might have been knocked down with a feather! It was George Dow!

He did not say a word; neither did I, and truly, I think I could not have spoken had I tried.

The sudden realization of his duplicity and black rascality simply stunned me, and Gaius was even more astounded, more deeply shocked than myself, by the unexpected exposure of his friend's villainy.

He said to me later, "Your suspicions of George were correct, after all."

"No," I replied, "that would be claiming too much. I did not suspect him. I simply did not know what to think of him. Now I know, but I can not tell now any better than before, the reason of my antipathy."

Of the trial and conviction of the captured gang, it is unnecessary to speak.

The papers and people praised Gaius and me highly, and foolishly, we thought, for we knew that our discovery of the gang's haunt was due to "fool luck," as Gaius tersely stated it—it was the surprising outcome of a childish curiosity, and not gained by any particular shrewdness on our part. But of this we said little, except to Mr. Mason, whose extravagant praise we vainly tried to modify.

On the evening of our departure for home at the end of the school year, we called at his store to say good by. As usual at that hour he was very busy, and consequently said little, but shaking hands with each and wishing us a pleasant journey, he handed me a sealed envelope, bearing the inscription, "Messrs. Croft and Eaton—to be read after reaching your destination."

We refrained from opening it until we reached home, and then its contents surprised us greatly. This is what we read:

P., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1885.

Messrs. Croft and Eaton.

My Young Friends: At the time my store was robbed I said I would give twice the value of the property taken to see the rascals who took it placed where they should be. Perhaps you heard me say so. If you did, quite likely you thought I had as little intention of fulfilling my agreement in case of their capture as you had at the time of capturing them. I meant what I said, however, and as a practical demonstration of my sincerity and appreciation of your efforts in the matter, I herewith enclose check—made payable to you jointly—for two hundred dollars.

Very cordially yours,
Ephraim A. Mason.

Moreover, he was a steady friend to both of us as long as we attended school in P., and indeed, as long as he lived.—Youth's Companion.

Usually Entertaining.

"She's such a gossip."

"Hears everything does she?"

Oh, no; just the inventive kind, you know."—Chicago Post.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT

ITS SETTLEMENT ONE OF M'KINLEY'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Government Has Realized $124,421,671 From This Source—That Everything Was Collected Is Due to the Wisdom of the Present Administration.

"The settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness must be ranked as one of the greatest achievements of President McKinley's administration," said General Charles Dick, member of Congress from the Nineteenth district of Ohio, and secretary of the Republican National Committee, in Washington, the other day. "All efforts, either by Congress or the executive departments prior to 1897 were of little avail in protecting the Government's interest in these roads. In fact, there were grave doubts whether the Government would succeed in being reimbursed, even in part, the vast sum expended by the United States in aid of their construction. But the Government has realized in cash or its equivalent, within two years, the sum of $124,421,671 out of about $130,000,000 that was due, and more than half the money collected was for accrued interest that had not been paid.

"The discovery of gold in California, the rapid increase in wealth and population in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and a movement on the part of the older States to establish closer connections during the civil war with those outlying communities, led Congress in 1862 to authorize the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. The direct benefit to be derived by the Government was its use for postal, military and other purposes. The act of July 1, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was not sufficiently liberal, and therefore nothing was accomplished under its provisions. Though the Union Pacific Company was organized no one was found who would venture money in the construction of the road.

"On July 2, 1864, Congress amended the act of 1862 by making provisions more favorable to the companies. The act of 1862 provided that the Government should have a first mortgage on the property of the company, while the act of 1864 provided substantially that, for the bonds the Government should issue in aid of the construction of the road, it should take a second mortgage. Two companies were organized under the provisions of the act of 1864, and entered energetically upon the work of construction. The road was built from the California end eastward by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and from the Missouri River westward to the common meeting point at Ogden by the Union Pacific Company.

"Their lines were united May 10, 1869, anticipating by more than seven years the time required by Congress. The Union Pacific Company constructed 1034 miles, and the Central Pacific 743 miles. The road of the latter company was subsequently extended 140 miles, and the lines of the two companies from the Missouri River to San Francisco represented a mileage of 1917 miles.

"In aid of these roads and connecting branches the United States issued bonds to the amount of $64,623,512. Failing to be reimbursed for the interest paid on these bonds it became necessary, in protection of the interests of the Government, to pass the act of May 7, 1878, known as the 'Thurman Act.' This act provided that the whole amount of compensation which might from time to time be due to the railroad companies for services rendered the Government should be retained by the Government, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds issued to each of the companies, the other half to be turned into a sinking fund. But it soon became apparent that, with the approaching maturity of bonds issued in aid of the roads, the provisions of the 'Thurman Act' were not adequate to the protection of the Government's interests. Efforts were persistently made looking to a settlement of this vast indebtedness, but without success. So recently as the Fifty-fourth Congress an attempt was made to pass a bill to refund the debts of the Pacific Railroad companies, but it was defeated in the House by a vote of 167 nays and 102 yeas.

"On Jan. 12, 1897," continued General Dick, "the day following the defeat of the funding bill, the Attorney General was informed by the President that default had occurred in the payment of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific indebtedness to the Government, and he was directed to make arrangements to secure, as far as practicable, the payment of their indebtedness. An agreement was entered into between the Government and the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, by which the committee guaranteed, should the Government undertake to enforce its lien by sale, a minimum bid for the Union and Kansas Pacific lines that would produce to the Government, over and above any prior liens and charges upon the railroads and sinking fund, the net sum of $45,754,059.99. In performance of this agreement the bid was guaranteed by a deposit of $4,500,000.

"Bills were then filed in the United States Circuit courts for the foreclosure of the Government lien. The decrees entered for the sale of the roads not being satisfactory to the Government, papers were prepared for an appeal. Then the reorganization committee came forward with an offer to increase its bid to $50,000,000 instead of $45,754,059.99. Subsequently, to settle all points in dispute, the reorganization committee decided to abandon this second bid and to increase the minimum amount to be offered for the property to $58,448,223.75, being the total amount due the Government on account of the Union Pacific Road, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, including the sum of $4,549,368.26 cash in the sinking fund. Such an amount was bid by the reorganization committee on Nov. 1, 1897, and the sale was confirmed by the court on Nov. 6, 1897. After the confirmation of the sale the whole amount was paid into the Treasury of the United States in convenient installments, thus relieving the Government from any loss whatever upon its claim for principal and interest due upon its subsidy, and bringing to a final and most satisfactory termination one of these long-standing and troublesome questions.

"In the case of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, by decree of the court an upset price on the sale of the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government $2,500,000. The reorganization committee in conference with the Government declared its purpose of making no higher bid than that fixed by the decree of the court, so that the Government was confronted with the danger of receiving for its total lien upon this line, amounting to nearly $13,000,000, principal and interest, only the sum of $2,500,000. Believing the interest of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, and the Government having the right to redeem the incumbrances upon the property, which were prior to the lien of the Government subsidy, by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury of the United States, the President, on February 8, 1898, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts lawfully due upon the prior mortgages upon the eastern and middle divisions of said road.

"Then the reorganization committee of the Kansas Pacific offered to bid for the road a sum which would realize to the Government the whole amount of the principal of the debt, $6,303,000. It was believed that no better price than this could be obtained at a later date if the sale should be postponed, and it was deemed best to permit the sale to proceed upon the guarantee of a minimum bid which would realize to the Government the whole principal of its debt. The sale thereupon took place, and the property was purchased by the reorganization committee. The sum yielded to the Government was $6,303,000. It will thus be perceived that the Government secured an advance of $3,803,000 on account of its lien, over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the reorganization committee had declared was the maximum which they were willing to pay for the property.

"The result of these proceedings against the Union Pacific system, embracing the main line and the Kansas Pacific line, is that the Government has received, on account of its subsidy claim, the sum of $64,751,223.75, which is an increase of $28,997,163.76 over the sum which the reorganization committee first agreed to bid for the joint property, leaving due the sum of $6,588,900.19 interest on the Kansas Pacific subsidy. The prosecution of a claim for this amount against the receivers of the Union Pacific Company in 1898 resulted in securing to the Government the further amount of $821,897.70.

"The indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Government became due January 1, 1898, when default in payment was made by the company. The deficiency appropriation act of July 7, 1898, appointed the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific roads, subject to the approval of the President.

"An agreement for the settlement of this indebtedness was entered into between the commissioners and the railroad companies on February 1, 1899. The amount then due to the United States for principal and interest upon its subsidy liens upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads was $58,812,715.48, more than one-half of which was accrued interest upon the principal debt. The agreement for settlement provided for the funding of this amount into promissory notes bearing date of February 1, 1899, payable respectively on or before the expiration of each successive six months for ten years, each note being for the sum of $2,940,635.78, or one-twentieth of the total amount due. The notes bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and had a condition attached to the effect that, if default be made either in the payment of principal or interest of either of said notes or in any part thereof, then all of the notes outstanding, principal and interest, immediately became due and payable, not withstanding any other stipulation of the agreement of settlement.

"It was further agreed that the payment of principal and interests of the notes should be secured by the deposit with the United States Treasury of $57,820,000 face value of first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, to be thereafter issued by the Central Pacific or its successor having charge of the railroads then owned by the company, such bonds to be a part of an issue of not exceeding $100,000,000 in all, and to be secured by mortgage upon all railroads, equipments and terminals owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the mortgage being a first lien upon the property.

"In pursuance of another provision of the agreement, the four earliest maturing notes were purchased by Speyer & Co., March 10, 1899, and the proceeds, amounting to $11,762,543.12, and accrued interest to the date of payment, $35,771.02, in all $11,798,314.14, were received by the Treasury March 27, 1899, as part payment of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies. The properties of the various companies comprising the Central Pacific system were subsequently conveyed to a new corporation called the Central Pacific Railway Company, which latter executed the mortgage and bonds provided for by the agreement of settlement.

"On October 7, 1899, bonds were delivered to the Treasury Department by the Central Pacific Railway Company to secure the outstanding notes held by the Treasury. The United States, therefore, holds the notes of the Central Pacific Railroad Company guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $47,050,172.36, bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railway Company, thus providing, beyond any doubt, for the sure and gradual payment of the whole of this subsidy debt, and providing in the meantime for the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the unpaid balances. The United States, through the settlement agreement thus entered into, will be reimbursed the full amount of the principal and interest of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific debt, aggregating $58,812,715.48.

The amounts due to the United States March 1, 1900, from Pacific railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction, were as follows:

AMOUNT DUE THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1, 1900, FROM PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Name of Road—	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central Branch Union Pacific	$1,600,000	$2,152,350.54	$3,752,350.54
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320	2,578,677.68	4,206,997.68
Total	$3,228,320	$4,731,037.22	$7,959,357.22

"Efforts are now pending looking to the collection of this indebtedness.

"Out of an indebtedness of about $130,000,000, more than one-half of which consisted of accrued interest, the Government has realized in cash, or its equivalent, the sum of $124,421,670.95, within a period of less than two years. No other administration in the history of the United States has ever so quickly, so thoroughly, and so satisfactorily enforced the settlement of large claims held by the Government against business corporations, nor has any similar settlement ever previously been made by the Government to such good financial advantage. The claims were due. The President insisted upon their collection, and this was done in a prompt and business-like manner."

The Democratic Millstone.

The adoption by the Democrats of Nebraska of a Populist platform, at the dictation of Bryan, shows that the free silver agent is still willing to take up with "any old thing" for the sake of catching a few votes, but his fool performance has ripped the Democratic party up the back, and they are wondering how they can get rid of the millstone that hangs about their necks. Next November will see the end of Bryan.—Norwich (Ohio) Reflector.

Our Porto Rican Governor.

La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico, in its issue of May 3, 1900, said: "Unless reports are false, Mr. Allen will walk with slow paces until he becomes acquainted with the path. He will then do that which a good governor should do. He is not committing himself unconditionally to any party, and is governing with the aid of Portoricans of recognized ability and character. In this he is discreet, and we welcome our new governor."

Where Is That Slump?

We would humbly inquire of the Minneapolis Journal and some other ghost dancing contemporaries where they find the great anti-Republican slump that was to punish the perpetrators of the Porto Rican bill? The election returns show heavy Republican gains almost everywhere.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Leader.

Spoiling Croker's Vacation.

The New York official who so seriously disappointed Boss Croker by conducting his office in an honest manner after having secured his election on the Tammany ticket is being mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor. Such unpleasant rumors are calculated to detract materially from the pleasure of Boss Croker's European outing.

Not of That Kind.

Texas has been thoroughly soaked with water, but there is no probability of its becoming a prohibiton State.

A GREAT NATURALIST.

Sketch of Alexander Agassiz, Opponent of Evolution Idea.

Alexander Agassiz, naturalist, was born in Switzerland in 1835. He acquired considerable learning before coming to the United States in 1849. Graduated from Harvard in 1855, one of the brilliant cluster of that decade, he taught for a time in a young ladies' school which his father directed. He studied chemistry and engineering and went to California in 1859 as assistant on the coast survey. Returning in 1860, he became assistant in the museum of zoology at Cambridge, whose department of zoology and geology in the Lawrence Scientific school had been created to honor his father. Most emient of American scientists of his time, Alexander Agassiz rose to be the best authority on certain forms of marine life. A copious and absorbing writer, he stood until his death first of purely scientific opponents of evolution of species. His writings on embryology include investigations showing that the ovum of any species if normally developed produces the same species. He carried on the "Natural History of the United States" begun by his father. All the European scientific societies honored themselves by placing his name in the list of corresponding members, invariably as an American.

Fatal Remedy.

Dentist—I see that I shall have to kill the nerve. Patient—For heaven's sake, don't. It would ruin me in my business. I'm a life insurance agent.—Stray Stories.

A JAP DIPLOMAT KILLED.

Chancellor of Legation Murdered by the Empress's Bodyguard in Pekin.

EMPEROR'S APPEAL TO POWERS.

Kwang Su Wants a Protectorate For China—A Handful of British Marines Rout 2000 Boxers Near Lofu—Japan Sends Troops to Taku—An American Consul Demands Protection.

London (By Cable).—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Pekin:

"The Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, Sugiyama Akira, while proceeding alone and unprotected on official duty, was murdered brutally by soldiers of Tung Fuh Siang, the favorite bodyguard of the Empress, at Mangate (?) railroad station."

A telegram from Yokohama says the Japanese Government has ordered four more warships to proceed to Taku, and 4000 men of all arms are under orders to be in immediate readiness for embarkation.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has been packed with Boxer chiefs who have replaced the old members.

The summer home of the British Minister in Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, has been burned.

OFFICE OF THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

(This is the Chinese Foreign Office in Pekin, where the great mandarins meet and where the Ambassadors and Ministers are received.)

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Sixteen British marines, reconnoitring in advance of the international column which was marching to Pekin fought and chased 2000 Boxers, killing twenty or thirty.

Through the medium of the Express the Emperor of China publishes a message to the peoples of the civilized world. His Majesty urges that the powers shall set him free from his prison in the Pekin palace, transfer him to a new capital, depose the Dowager Empress and establish a joint protectorate over the empire, which they shall govern through him, assuming entire control of customs ports and telegraphs.

CHINESE SITUATION DISCUSSED.

The Cabinet Adheres to Its Announced Policy—Request For a Cruiser.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Cabinet meeting Tuesday was attended by Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock, Long and Gage, and Postmaster-General Smith. It was devoted largely to discussion of the Chinese situation. The Cabinet decided to stand by the policy of pushing measures for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens and of acting independently so far as possible. The extent of American activity will be confined solely to the protection and safeguarding of American interests. The Chinese Government will be looked to, under the general laws of the comity of the nations, to restore order and to make such reparation as is proper. From all political schemes in which any of the powers may become involved, the United States is to hold aloof. This is the general policy heretofore outlined, and it will be adhered to.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department:

"Chin-Kiang.—Large numbers of natives organized secret society, halted here. People very apprehensive. No protection. Want cruiser. MARTIN."

Mr. Martin is the United States Consul at Chin-Kiang, and his telegram is the first news received here to indicate the spread of the Boxer agitation in that section of China.

Boiler Explosion Kills Three.

A boiler in Charles F. Reed's sawmill, five miles west of Fife Lake, Mich., exploded, killing A. J. Cole, M. Smith and an unidentified man and injuring ten others. The mill was completely wrecked and all but two of the employes were either killed or injured.

Hanged Two to One Tree.

The negroes, Askew and Russ, who are believed to have murdered Miss Winterstein near Biloxi, Miss., were hanged to the same tree by a mob.

One-Cent Fine For Sunday Ball Players.

The Fort Wayne and Wheeling baseball players and the umpire were fined one cent each at Fort Wayne, Ind., by Justice Bullerman for playing ball on Sunday. The officers drew off all costs, so that the entire sum paid was only nineteen cents.

General Otis Sees the President.

Major-General Otis arrived in Washington and had a talk on affairs in the Philippines with the President, who congratulated and thanked him for his services.

ATTACK ON LABOR UNIONS

Testimony of N. F. Thompson Before the Industrial Commission.

He Says They Are the Greatest Menace to the Government That Exists—Suggested Legislation.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Before the United States Industrial Commission N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention, made a sensational attack upon labor unions:

"Labor organizations are to-day," he declared, "the greatest menace to this Government that exists inside and outside the pale of our national domain. Their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our Government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the entire world combined."

Mr. Thompson declared that he made this statement after years of close study, embracing the principal industrial centres both of the North and the South. In support of his statement he said that "on every hand, and for the slightest provocation, all classes of organized labor stand ready to inaugurate a strike, with all its attendant evils."

He maintained that "organizations teaching such theories should be held as treasonable in their character, and their leaders worse than traitors to their country."

Mr. Thompson said that many labor leaders are open and avowed Socialists; that their organizations are weakening the ties of citizenship among thousands of our people in that they have no other standard of community obligations than what these organizations inculcate; that they are bringing reproach upon the judicial tribunals of our country by public abuse of these tribunals and often open defiance of their judgments and decrees, thus seeking to break down the only safeguards of a free people."

The remedy for these evils lies, he said, principally, in a correct public sentiment touching the relations that should exist between labor and capital. A uniform law that would take the individual workman out from under any ban of reproach, such as "scab" or "black list," he thought, would aid in re-establishing correct relations between labor and capital.

"A further law," he added, "should be enacted that would make it justifiable homicide for any killing that occured in defense of any lawful occupation."

In view of the close relationship existing among all classes of our citizens and the interdependence of all interests, strikes and boycotts, he thought, should be made a felony both by national and State legislation.

JUMPS INTO WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Despondent in Love, Miss Roth, of Allentown, Penn., Takes Her Life.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Special.)—Gertrude Roth, twenty years old and reckless, ran away from her sister's home in Allentown, Penn., and committed suicide by leaping into the whirlpool rapids.

The girl arrived here on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. She had no baggage, but seemed to have plenty of money. She slept at the Wayne Hotel, breakfasted heartily, hired a hack to see the Falls. She drove about a bit, bought some keepsakes for her friends, and laughingly descended the elevator on the Canadian side to the whirlpool rapids, into which she stepped without a moment's hesitation.

Love for a Lehigh student—a foolish girl love for a boy—lay behind this strange suicide.

ENTIRE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in Newfield, Me.—Foul Play Suspected.

Newfield, Me. (Special).—George W. Goodwin's farm buildings, in a sparsely settled section of the town near the New Hampshire line, were burned, and the four members of the household perished. Mr. Goodwin was a prosperous farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, about sixty years old. The other members of his household were his son, Scott Goodwin, twenty years old; Mrs. Elsie Horne, the housekeeper, sixty, and Fred E. Murch, a farm hand, thirty years old. The natural supposition is that the fire started from accidental causes, and that they were all suffocated in their beds, but some of the residents of the town are inclined to suspect foul play.

Filipino Stronghold Taken.

General Grant, who led reinforcements, with artillery, against the insurgents in the mountains east of Saniguet, Luzon, reports the capture of the rebel stronghold after four hours' fighting. The rebels were scattered. General Grant's column had no casualties.

An Indian Outbreak Feared.

The Leech Lake Indians, in Minnesota, were reported to be on the verge of an outbreak.

Newsy Gleanings.

There are 5207 motor cycles in France on which the annual tax has been paid.

The American Consul at Marseilles reports that trade in France was increasing.

United States consuls have been instructed to make reports on trusts in Germany.

The astronomers at Griffin, Ga., failed to secure any photographs of the recent eclipse.

The new Russian cruiser Varing is considered by naval experts the best of her type afloat.

For Governor,
SPENCER B. ADAMS,
of Guilford.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CLAUDIUS DOCKERY,
of Richmond.

For Secretary of State,
J. L. PARROTT,
of Lenoir.

For State Treasurer,
L. L. JENKINS,
of Gaston.

For State Auditor,
T. S. ROLLINS,
of Madison.

For State Supt. of Public Instruction,
N. C. ENGLISH,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General,
ZEB VANCE EWART, JR.,
of Davidson.

For Commissioner of Agriculture,
DR. ARMISTEAD ALEXANDER,
of Tyrrell.

For Commissioner Labor and Printing,
T. W. MALLOY,
of Rockingham.

For Corporation Commission,
C. A. REYNOLDS,
of Forsyth.
J. A. FRANK,
of Wake.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is overworking in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake if you start your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and it will be found just the remedy you need.

Home of Swamp-Root.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., please mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Leave Elizabeth City (daily except Sunday) 2.45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City (Sunday only) 2.45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) 7.30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk 9.30, a. m.
11.00, a. m.

Leave Elizabeth City (daily except Sunday) 11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton 12.40, p. m.
Leave Edenton 1.45, p. m.
Leave Edenton (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) 8.00, p. m.
Arrive Elizabeth City 9.00, p. m.

Connections at Norfolk with all Steamers for Northern points.

CARGO & PASS. BOAT.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) for Hertford, Winton, Murfreesboro, Williamston and Tarboro, and Elizabeth City, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Gatesville, Suffolk, Norfolk and Intermediate Landings and Ferry for Scuppernong River.

Steamer leaves Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newbern, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the A. & N. C. Railroad for Morehead City, and W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro. Returning leaves Newbern same days. Leaves Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, noon, for Columbia and South River Landings. Returning leaves Columbia Tuesday and Saturday 12.00, noon, for Scuppernong River. Leaves Norfolk for Edenton and Landings on the Chowan River Monday, Wednesday and Friday 5.00, p. m. Returning leaves Edenton daily 5.00, p. m.

For further information apply to M. H. Saunders, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

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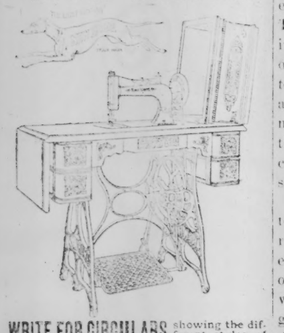

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Note.—Kentucky University resources, $600,000, and has nearly 500 students in attendance last year.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor

ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

AN ADMIRABLE ADDRESS.

The address recently delivered by Dr. G. T. Winston, President of the A. & M. College of this State before the Bankers' Association, is one which should bear its great truth, in its eloquence and conciseness of statement, to every Carolinian fireside. And, when read we doubt not, its lesson will be well pondered.

The Doctor takes as the text of his address "North Carolina, An Undeveloped State." He spreads before us her great resources, her soil and its crops, her forests, her mines, her fisheries, her water power, her health and pleasure resorts, her climate and her population. And then, with sadness it is true, he shows us how meagre are the present realizations of these great natural endowments. He points the pertinent truth that, with a soil adapted to the production of any crop enumerated in the census, we have, from lack of proper artificial and scientific cultivation, allowed it to become so poor that the yield per acre for the great staples are 50 per cent. below the average. The great possibilities of our forests in their manufacture into finished products are dwelt upon. Our fisheries and undeveloped mineral wealth are discussed, and all our resources receive pertinent treatment. The Doctor's final conclusion can find no better expression than a excerpt from his own address:

"North Carolina has every element of wealth except skilled labor and technical knowledge; abundant raw material for varied and extensive manufactures, large water power and convenient supplies of coal, easy access to the markets of the world, soil adapted to the production of all crops and the support of all animals essential to man's comfort and enjoyment, regular seasons with sufficient rainfall, forests of the most useful trees abundant and self-renewing, climate favorable to health, labor and economical living, population docile, inteligent, hardy and reliable. The only thing needed is skill and training, technical knowledge and machinery."

Only industrial education will be our salvation.

In the light, of present day history one of his reflections is most pertinent:

"In North Carolina we are disfranchising the negro, but providing more generously for his industrial education than for that of the white boy. We are asserting Anglo Saxon superiority and failing to provide the education necessary to maintain it."

Dr. Winston is to be complimented on an address which by its own inherent strength will commend itself to the thinking public.

The new "Divine Healer," Felipe Salvador, the Philippino, who with his disciples is now preaching his saving doctrines to our colonists, can scarcely claim for himself and his creed even the saving grace of originality. Felipe himself is a child of rest and his teachings are but a farther exemplification of the lily-that-spins-not doctrine. Felipe has a most profound reverence and appreciation of the quietude of the shade of the vine and fig tree. His Deity is the personification of repose, and his most popular hymn runs to the effect that "Every day is Sunday now." It is needless to say that Felipe is a philosopher. Philosophy breathes from him everywhere and his heaven is a heaven of repose indeed.

To the native Filipino, who during the last few months has doubtless had his full fill of excitement, and is now somewhat short of breath and wearied of soul, this song of quietude and repose hath a syren sound. On the unappreciative ear of energetic Otis, however, it fell most discordantly and Felipe under the charge of insurgency now rests in a dungeon drear. We are glad to hear that there was no labor cause attached to the sentence.

The Annual Report of the United States Life Saving Service for year ending June 30, '99, is on our table. The matter therein contained is both interesting and instructive, and some of the accounts of noble rescues and terrors braved are as startling and as all-absorbing as any tales from the novelist's imaginative pen, and as the records of simple heroism are certainly more sane and healthy than some of those frothy productions.

Dry-as-dust statistics certainly are to the general reader, but we cannot refrain from stating a few unvarnished facts in this manner. The results of disasters to vessels of all description within the scope of the service aggregate as follows: Total number of disasters, 722; total value of property involved, $8,243,175; total value of property saved, $6,391,185; persons involved, 4,574; persons lost, 63; vessels lost, 72. The expenditure of the service amounted, all told, to a little over a million and a half of dollars. The lesson taught by these figures needs no emphasis, and is a record in which the Service may take just pride.

The G. O. P. is having its fling in Philadelphia this week. It is making the old town howl.

All news from Africa seems to smell of gun-powder in this later day of peace and good will on earth. The Frenchman finds that he must look to his laurels as an annexer. The *status quo* along the Morocco-Algerian frontier has all along been rather a critical one and developements are now rumored. Morocco borders on the French railroad from Oran to Ain Sefra and thus lies within the French sphere of influence in Africa. The Moors are reported to be massing against the French, and the posibility is open, unless European intervention should add a new number to the problem, of Moroccos invasion and annexation.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

The will of the majority must be respected and abided by.

A man is to be pitied who has to wear a label so that folks can tell that he is a white man.

Some of the local Democratic speakers have abandoned the canvass because so very few turn out to hear them.

The Democrats of this Senatorial District at their convention on Friday nominated W. H. Bray, of Currituck, and C. S. Vann, of Edenton, for Senators.

The Democrats of Camden have nominated G. C. Barco for Representative, G. M. Tillett for Sheriff, C. B. Garrett for Register of Deeds, W. E. McCoy for Treasurer, and G. H. Riggs, E. N. DeFord and John S. McCoy for Commissioners.

ISAAC M. MEEKINS FOR CONGRESS.

Isaac M. Meekins, who was nominated at the Republican Convention at Edenton last week for Congress, is one of the brightest young men of this District—brainy, cultured and intelligent. He is an earnest Republican and as a public speaker has few, if any, superiors. He has the ability to advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party and the courage to do so everywhere. No matter who his opponent may be he will meet him and make a canvass creditable to himself and satisfactory to his party. His nomination will arouse enthusiasm among young men. They are the fighting blood of the party, and they are the element to which we look for recruits.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A large number of Republicans in this District being greatly dissatisfied because of the failure of the Convention held at Edenton on the 16th of May to complete the work it should have done, a meeting of the District Executive Committee was held and the re-convening of the delegates was held to take action on the matters neglected. The proceedings of the Committee and Convention will be found in another column.

It is stated in certain quarters that this action was illegal because the meeting of the Committee was not called by the Chairman. Let us see. Any member has the undoubted right to request a meeting. This was done. Notice was sent to each member. A majority of them met and they had the power to authorize the re-convening of the delegates.

A FEW WORDS TO POPULISTS.

Eight years ago the CAROLINIAN advocated co-operation with the Populists in State affairs. It was one of the first Republican papers in the State to do so. It continues to do so in State matters, as both parties agree upon vital issues involved. And during these eight years it has also advocated co-operation with them on Congress. There were special reasons for this which do not exist now. But the time has come when the mass of the Republicans of the District feel that the Populists should co-operate with the Republicans on Congress by supporting the Republican nominee. They ask and expect it, and in view of the fact that the Populists vote in the District does not exceed 3,500 while the Republican vote is nearly 18,000 the CAROLINIAN thinks the request a fair and reasonable one.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met and after a couple of days session again adjourned to July 24th. It amended the Election Law, striking out the provision requiring the registrar to question an elector to prove his identity by two witnesses, and it extended the time for payment of poll tax from March to May. Section 5 of the Amendment was added to section 4 "with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together."

But this change will not affect the Supreme Court in the discharge of its duty. It will say a constitutional section of the law is such and an unconstitutional section is unconstitutional regardless of what the legislature says to the contrary. Says a contemporary: "The real effect of the extra session will be to open the eyes of the people of North Carolina to the fact that even the legislature that submitted this proposed constitutional amendment has confessed the unconstitutionality of its "grandfather clause."

The Republicans of Dare held their County Convention on the 18th inst. A good strong ticket was nominated as follows: For Representative, J. A. Farrow; Sheriff, J. E. Midgett; Register of Deeds, C. J. Dough; Treasurer, Sanderson Paine; Surveyor W. H. Basnight; Commissioners, J. W. Gaskell, L. D. Hassell and J. B. Holmes. W. StClair Pugh was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee met at Edenton on the 13th inst.

There are three vacancies, leaving the number of members 13. Nine counties were represented.

The Chairman being absent, on motion Hon. C. M. Bernard, of Pitt, was elected Chairman pro tem. and J. A. Bass, of Camden, Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

The Congressional District Convention that met at Edenton on the 16th of May having failed to nominate an Elector, a candidate for Congress, appoint an Executive Committee, elect a Chairman and adopt resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Republicans of the District, we authorize the reconveni g of the delegates to said Convention to meet at Edenton on the 13th of June to take action on these important matters.

On motion adjourned.

C. M. Bernard, Chm'n pro tem.
J. A. Bass, Secretary.

Proceedings of the Republican Congressional Convention—Second Meeting.

Pursuant to authority of the Republican Executive District Committee, the delegates to the Convention that met on the 16th of May reconvened at Edenton the 13th of June, 1900. Ten counties were represented.

On motion, W. S. Harrison, of Currituck, was elected Chairman and F. L. W. Cohoon, of Tyrrell, and C. B. Bliven, of Dare, Secretaries.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas for four campaigns the Republicans of the First District have supported a Populist for Congress, and convinced that the mass of the Republicans of the District now expect and demand that a Republican be put in the field,

Resolved: That this Convention nominate a Republican for Congress and we ask the Populist, in view of the past, to support him.

Isaac M. Meekins, of Pasquotank, was placed in nomination for Congress. The roll call of counties resulted in 18 votes for Meekins and 2 for G. W. Cobb. On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

D. O. Newberry, of Tyrrell was placed in nomination for Elector. The vote stood 18 for Newberry and 2 for J. L. Whedbee. On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolution was adopted:

We oppose any attempt at Boss rule in the District, or any threat to prevent or deter any person holding official position from the free exercise of his rights and privileges as a member of the party.

The following were appointed the Executive Committee for the District:

Currituck,	W. H. Harrison,
Camden,	Felix Jones,
Pasquotank,	Dr. P. John,
Perquimans;	George H. Wood,
Chowan	K. R. Pendleton,
Gates,	James Jenkins,
Dare,	C. B. Bliven,
Washington,	W. H. Stubbs,
Hertford,	J. B. Catus,
Pitt,	C. M. Bernard,
Martin,	Wheeler Martin,
Pamlico,	D. H. Abbott,
Tyrrell,	D. O. Newberry,
Hyde,	A. Berry,
Carteret,	P. H. Davis,
Beaufort,	S. T. Corson.

On motion D. O. Newberry, of Tyrrell, was appointed Chairman of the District Executive Committee.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we firmly believe in the righousness of the fundamental principles of the National Republican party and that we fully endorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention of 1896.

2. Resolved, That the Administration of William McKinley has been wise, statesmanlike, patriotic, and that under it the country has prospered as never before, and that its interests will be best served by his re-nomination and election.

3. Resolved, That the official course of our United Senator, J. C. Pritchard, meets our full approval.

4. Resolved, That we endorse the ticket nominated at the late Republican State Convention at Raleigh.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

W. S. Harrison, Chairman.
F. L. W. Cohoon,
C. B. Bliven, Secretaries.

Republican Convention of Dare—Meekins Endorsed.

Editor Carolinian: The Republican convention which met here today and nominated a strong ticket, was characterized by its harmony and the unanimity of the desire apparent on the part of the delegates to place good men before the people, there was an absence of bossism, ring rule and domination by Federal office holders. It was a convention of and representing the plain people and the writer imagines a Revenue officer trying to dictate its actions, would soon have realized that he was among a class of men not adapted to that kind of work.

The Republicans of Dare have much to encourage them in the present outlook. They are united and determined, and their wishes having been met in the nomination of I. M. Meekins for Congress and good strong candidates for the county officers they can look forward with confidence to the success that awaits them in August and November. Observer.

Manteo, N. C., June 18, 1900.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1900.

Many attempts have been made to get President McKinley to express a preference for a Vice Presidential candidate, but none of them have been successful. He has made it plain to all who have talked with him that he doesn't intend to express a preference, and that the man chosen for second place by the Philadelphia convention will be entirely satisfactory to him.

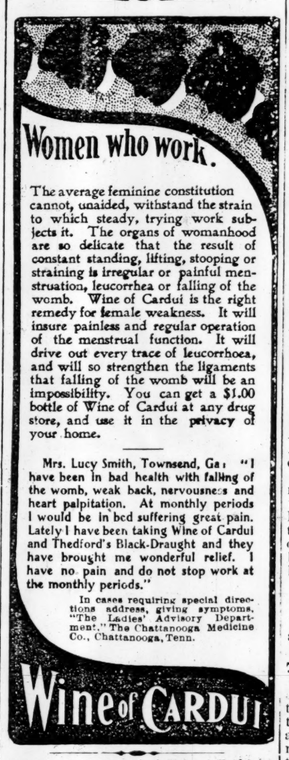
The assembling of the Republican National Committee in Philadelphia this week to hear contested cases and attend to other preliminary convention work has lessened the number of prominent Republicans in Washington. Several able-bodied Vice Presidential booms have also transferred their headquarters to the convention city, including those of Secretary Long and Representative Dolliver, of Iowa. Although Mr. Dolliver's boom is almost brand new, he is rapidly making headway and is being ably pushed by Senator Allison, Speaker Henderson and other experienced boomers. If Mr. Dolliver did not hail from such a rock-ribbed Republican State, he would be regarded as almost a sure winner. No man in Congress has greater personal popularity and no one more thoroughly deserves it. If personal qualification instead of geographical location was the determining factor, no man would have a better chance for the nomination than Mr. Dolliver. Ex-Secretary Bliss, of New York, is again being brought forward as a candidate, although it is being done against his wishes.

Senator Chandler is out in a long interview warning the Republicans of the danger of losing the election by overconfidence, in which he points out successes which have been won upon false issues and in the face of what looked like absolute certainty that the other side would win, and calls attention to the political truism that whatever happens, "It is the party in power that always suffers." Mr. Chandler concluded by saying: "To sum it all up, we ought win, we will win; but we would better not congratulate ourselves until we know that victory is ours."

Rear Admiral Sampson won his case before the Court of Claims and will receive $8,335 as his share of prize money as commander of the American fleet which destroyed the Spanish fleet off Santiago. Rear Admiral Schyley, as next in command, will get about $3,000.

The Republican Committee will be asked to sanction the use of graphophones in the campaign, and it they agree all of the important Republican speeches made during the last Congress will be re-spoken by graphophones in all sections of the country.

The critical situation in China was thoroughly discussed in Cabinet meeting this week. There will be no change in the attitude of this government, which is to keep our fingers out of the internal affairs of China and to confine ourselves to protecting Americans and American interests. There are reasons to fear that the Chinese revolution will result in an international war in which one or more European powers may become involved, and which may compel some action upon the part of this government to save our large and rapidly growing trade with China. The Administration will resist any interference with our commerce regardless of its source. We now have the right to trade with China and we are going to keep it.

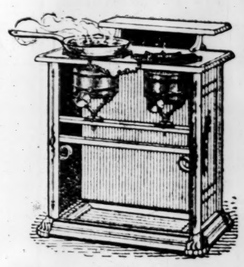

Women who work.
The average feminine constitution cannot, unaided, withstand the strain to which steady, trying work subjects it. The organs of womanhood are so delicate that the result of constant standing, lifting, stooping or straining is irregular or painful menstruation, leucorrhea or falling of the womb. Wine of Cardui is the right remedy for female weakness. It will insure painless and regular operation of the menstrual function. It will drive out every trace of leucorrhoea, and will so strengthen the ligaments that falling of the womb will be an impossibility. You can get a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui at any drug store, and use it in the privacy of your home.
Mrs. Lucy Smith, Townsend, Ga: "I have been in bad health with falling of the womb, weak back, nervousness and heart palpitation. At monthly periods I would be in bed suffering great pain. Lately I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and they have brought me wonderful relief. I have no pain and do not stop work at the monthly periods."
In cases requiring special directions address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wine of CARDUI

A Little Bit Too Sensitive.

This cold, hard world has few souls as sensitive as a young man who killed himself in Paris the other day. His home was in Lyons, and his father had given to him 30,000 francs, or $6,000, to establish a branch office of their business in Paris. After he had been in Paris for several days his letters home ceased, and he disappeared from the little circle of friends that he had made. He had seemed a quiet, steady fellow, and he had chosen his new associates with discretion. When they missed him, they wrote to his father, supposing that he knew where his son was. The father, however, was ignorant of the young man's whereabouts, and the police were summoned and a search made of his apartments. On the bed in his room was found his dead body, with a note by his side, which said:

"I have lost 25,000 francs of the sum that my father intrusted to me, and as I would not have it believed that I have squandered the money I am killing myself." This furnished a clew, but nothing more could be learned for several days. Finally, when searching the rooms for the young man's property, his pocketbook, with the 25,000 francs, was found in a corner of the bureau drawer, where he had put it and then forgotten.

Hot meals and cool cooks



You'll not need to regulate your cooking by the thermometer when you get a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. On the hottest days you can cook whatever you choose, in whatever way you wish, without suffering any additional discomfort while cooking, The comfort you'll gain is only one of the advantages of using a

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It is handier than a coal stove and cleaner and cheaper. The Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove is absolutely safe; it burns ordinary kerosene, without wicks and causes neither smoke, smell nor soot.

Made in various sizes for various-sized families; sold at prices to suit any sized pocketbooks—wherever stoves are sold. If the dealer *does not* have them, write to the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The French Workman.

The French workman is the creature of the street for the sense of the joy of life and the creature of the home and the workshop for the sense of the hardship and sometimes of the sorrow. Fashioned as he is in this way, two outside forces contend for the possession of him. The question of questions is, "Will he take his guidance from the recognized agencies within the law or from the agencies of revolt?" The state and also, as we have seen, the church offer him all sorts of bribes and bonuses to consent to work in their way. They recognize his trade and self help societies. They try to get him to the altar as a devotee and to the urn as a voter. But he has heard of Utopias, and he longs to have one more struggle for absolute perfection at short notice, though he may have to lay down his life in the attempt.

The key to modern French history is to be found here. Every political movement has to be a compromise between the aspirations of the faubourg and the world as it wags. The French workman has been bred in the belief in revolution as a recognized agency of progress and by instinct and habit he loathes second best. The old order offers him the churches, the thrift and benefit societies, co-operation, insurance against accidents, education, technical and other—the old political economy, in a word, and the paternal state. The new whispers socialism, the commune, anarchy sometimes and with these the barricade.—Richard Whiteing in Century.

Misunderstood Patriotism.

Professor Alfred B. Adams of New York was a soldier in the civil war and took part in the Red river campaign under Major General Nathaniel T. Banks.

"At one place," he said recently to one of his classes, "we surprised a southern garrison and took many prisoners. They were guarding a mountain of cotton bales which were intended for shipment to Europe on account of the southern government. General Banks promptly confiscated the cotton and transferred it to his flotilla. Each bale was stenciled 'C. S. A.,' and over this the northern soldiers with marking brushes wrote in huge characters 'U. S. A.' I was on guard at the time, and one of my prisoners, a handsome, bright eyed young southern officer, said, 'Yank, what's that writing there?'

"I looked proudly at him as I replied: 'The United States of America over the Confederate States of America. Can't you read—U. S. A. over C. S. A.?'

"He looked at me quizzically.

"'Thank you,' he said. 'Do you know, I thought it was United States of American Cotton Stealing Association.'

"The next question he put to me I didn't answer."—Saturday Evening Post.

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No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

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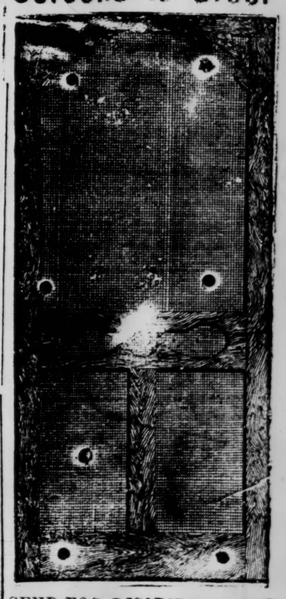

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Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. S. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, ——pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

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Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grizzard, W. M., Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. T. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; W. H. Zoeller, N. G.; D. H. Simons, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; W. W. Morrisett, Financial Secretary; G. W. Twiddy Treasurer

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Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor: R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. H. Beals, Sachem; W. B. West, sr., Sagamore; A. C. Garret, jr. Sagamore; b. C. Lane, Prophet; C. W. Belangir, C. of R.; R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, June 21, 1900.

TWO WOMEN.

There are two women whom well I wot,
And one is clever and one is not.

One labors her livelihood to gain,
With a "really almost masculine brain,"
And the skillful work from her ready pen
Has won the applause from the world of men;
And the labels she wears in the social mart
Are "brilliant" and "witty" and "keen" and "smart."

And one just gets, by the sunniest smiles,
And the most transparent of feminine wiles,
The things she wants from her own liege lord,
By whom she is petted and quite adored;
And if there are other much-covereted ends,
She has always a host of obliging friends
Who are more than delighted to be of use
To "such a dear little helpless goose."

There are two women whom well I wot,
And one is clever and one is not.

—Beatrice Hanscom in Century.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Another case of smallpox is reported from Newbern.

When you go to Edenton stop at the Bay View Hotel.

Another new cotton mill for Charlotte. A 134 acre tract has been purchased.

Business is business. Come let us talk business to you. The Robinson Thermal Bath.

One of their good cigars after your meal at Berry & Keaton's gives you that optomistic feeling.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

The Vance statue unveiling at Raleigh has at last been definitely dated for Wednesday, August 22d.

Another recent educational bequest to Carolina. J. M. Duke, of New York, has presented Trinity College with a library building.

C. H. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been elected President of Catawba College at Newton.

There was a good deal of hesitancy on the part of the Board of Agriculture *in re* recent appropriation State Fair.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot; $4 at Moses Weisel's.

We quote the following from the Asheville Gazette of the 17th: "The State W. C. T. U. convention opened yesterday with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Kate Zimmerman of Elizabeth City."

We have upon our desk a copy of a speech recently delivered in the House by our Congressional representative, the Hon. John H. Small. It represents a strong and carefully prepared plea advocating the election of Senators by the people.

It has been decided by the Board of Agriculture that the exhibit sent to the Paris Exposition, which, en passant, has been highly commended, be sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. A good idea. Carolina needs self advertisement.

Mr. Paul Creecy, for a long time connected with the *Economist*, after a short illness, died on Monday morning, aged about 37 years. He possessed a kind heart. He always manifested a warm personal friendship for the editor of the CAROLINIAN, which was appreciated. Peace to his memory.

The salubrious atmosphere of Wake must be something immense, judging from the accounts that are forwarded from that county. The latest tale of longevity is of Mrs. Dillie Byrumn, of Enno, Buckhouse township, who as a great-grand mother, is still, at the age of 110, enjoying an active existence.

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

We have before us the James Sprunt Historical Monograph, No. 1, the first of a series of periodical publications of monographs designed to elucidate the history of North Carolina. This work has its foundation on the generosity of Mr. Sprunt, of Wilmington and is well worthy of the careful consideration of the enlightened people of the State. The editors are John G. McCormick, Kemp P. Battle, G. E. Badger and W. W. Holden. Gentlemen whose names in themselves are a surity of most highly scholastic work. The political and historical student will find much of interest within the tasty covers of this publication.

☞See "Wanted" by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Littleton Female College.

We have before us an invitation to attend the wedding of Miss. McClinnie Leigh to Prof. J. W. Robinson at Mt Lebanon Church, Wednesday, the 27th.

We note the recent decease of Belle Boyd, the celebrated feminine Confederate spy, in Kilbourne, Wis., of heart disease. She was 57 years of age and was well known in every town in this part of Dixie. She delivered one of her interesting lectures of ancedote and story in our city only a few years ago.

The Trustees of Trinity College at their recent meeting decided to destribute twenty scholarships among twenty leading high schools of the Southern States. We are pleased to learn that one of these scholarships has been awarded to the Atlantic Collegiate Institute. It is a fitting recognition of the excellent work of that institution

Regimental requisitions for the State Guard are being made. The annual allowance by the government under the new law is $24,000 a year. Besides, the act carries with it a provision that the States are to be reinbursed for all the stores which the government used in equipping the volunteers in 1898. All these regiments will be completely equipped with summer and winter clothing.

From near Asheville comes the report of a railroad accident on the 14th. The north-bound vestibule on the Southern, bearing the Tennessee Editorial Association, jumpped the track about four miles east of Asheville. Luckily none of the lives of these scribes were lost. Slight injuries and bruises were the order of the day. One injury was serious. The colored fireman was the victim.

The Bankers' Association recently held at Goldsboro was a great success. The address by Dr. Winston, to which reference is made in another column, was a feature. State Treasurer Worth also presented some interesting statistics showing that the resources of North Carolina Banks have increased eleven millions in the last five years. This is the best indication of material prosperity throughout the country.

Greenville has granted a franchise to the Guilford Powder Company to construct and operate an electric street car line in that city and to furnish electric power and merchantable incandescent lights. We hope that the near future may hold in store an electric line for our own city. One connecting the outlying portions of the city and extending along the river would be acceptable both to business interests and the pleasure-seekers as well.

Hertford was the haven of the pleasurably inclined last Monday evening and can boast one of the most enjoyable little germans of the season. The evening was delightfully cool, the attendance large and it was far into the morning ere the strains of "Home Sweet Home", floating forth in dreamy sweetness, commanded the final pause. Edenton and Elizabeth City were both well represented among the dancers. Mortal man was regailed by a substantial lunch, his dancing efforts o'er. The occasion was voted by all a great success. The german was led by Mr. Curtis Gary of Henderson with Miss. Mary Pruden of Edenton. The dance was given in honor of visiting young ladies.

The report of the Finance Committee of Elizabeth City, showing the financial condition of our municipality is before us. The report is dated as of June 4, 1900. The tax levied on real and personal property for the year thus ending is 82 cents on the $100. The report shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $9,163.42 and outstanding debts to the amount of $5,662.10. Besides this there are outstanding bonds, canal bonds to the amound of $10,000 and street improvement bonds to the amount of $40,000. The amount of taxes collected shows an increase over the year preceeding as follows: 15 per cent. on property, 50 per cent. on fines, 50 per cent. on liquor and 60 per cent on livery stables.

An act passed by Congress on the 6th of June embodies some provisions that are of especial interest to residents of our First Congressional District. The Secretary of War is authorized to cause preliminary examinations and surveys to be made: First, "with the view of obtaining a navigable depth of 16 feet at mean low water from South Mills, on Pasquotank River, through Albemarle Sound, Croatan Sound, Pamlico Sound and Core Sound to Beaufort Inlet, including also cost of procuring a navigable depth of 18 feet through Beaufort Inlet and 18 feet through Ocracoke Inlet respectively." Second, "with the view of improving the bar at the mouth of Scuppernong River, to the end that the channel be dredged 1200 feet long, 150 feet wide with 9 nine feet depth of water at mean low tide."

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 4:43 and will set to-night at 7:28.—The cool showers were aporeciated. Now watch things grow.—Miss Mae Wood, who has been visiting in Norfolk, has returned much to the delight of her many friends.—The Thompson Brick Works has just burned another kiln of first-class brick.—The scraper with its visible physical six horse power in its work on street improvement is attracting a good deal of the idler's attention.—The editor acknowledges calls on Monday from Capt Nelson Holmes of the Virginia Beach L. S. S. and Mr. M. H. Basnight of Fort Landing.—

The farm boy gazed on the gray cashier,
And thought as entranced he lingered near:
"Land! would that I that job could hold—
To stand all day and just count gold."
The gray cashier, from his dull employ,
Viewed the tan-brown cheeks of the awkward boy.
And mused: "It would be my dearest wish
Could I be that boy and go off to fish."

There is a world of philosophy in it.—We regret to record the death of one of our aged townsmen, Captain Peter Pugh, an old and respected seafaring man, who died on Friday, aged 81 years.—Miss Lane, one of Newbern's exceeding popular and attractive daughters, is visiting the family of Rev. Mr. Willis on Road street.—Mr. W. H. Swain is visiting in Baltimore.—The truck shipments are still large. The steamer Neuse, from Newbern to this port is carrying large quantities of the same.—Mr. William Messenger, who left here 24 years ago and located in Texas, is here on his first visit since he left.—H. T. Greenleaf and Solicitor Ward were in Edenton last week.—It is with much pleasure that we record the recent promotion of the versatile and genial agent for the Hartford Life Insurance Company for this district, Mr. Sanderlin, from the position of department manager for the Carolinas he assumes the position of Superintendent for the Southeastern department of his company.—Miss Ora Bailey is a shut in. The result of temporary illness.—Miss Helen Gaither, of Hertford, has been visiting the family of Mr C. H. Robinson on Main street.—Mr J. P. Hughes and family on Pennsylvania Avenue are enjoying a visit from Misses Minnie and Pearl Heath of Coiniock —

"Where are you trekking, my pretty maid?"
"To yonder konje, sir," she said.
"Could I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"You cunld if you veldt that way," she said.

She wasn't an Irish girl, you know.—Mrs. E. J. White of Baltimore is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Raper, on Road street.—Her many friends will regret to hear of the continued illness of Miss Ruth Straughan on Poindexter st.—Mr. Camden Melick made a short sojourn in Norfolk last week.—Mr. B. F. Spence and family on South Road street are the fortunate hosts of Miss Mabel E. Roper and mother of Roper.—Mrs. R. J. Mitchell and mother are making a short summering expedition to Asheville.—The usual occupants will fill the various pulpits Sunday.—

The cucumber up from Florida
Is just as green as that
We have here in the summer
And knocks you out as flat.

A sad, sad wail.—Measels are prevalent—Mr. H. W Grandy, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is once more to be seen upon the streets.—The listing of taxes goes merrily on.—How about our Athletic Association enthusiasm? The project still seems to be in an embryonic state.—These moonlight nights are beautiful. The sentimentally inclined must beware.—Miss Annie Clough, of Suffolk, is visiting Mrs. E. J. Sheppard on Poindexter street.—Dr. P. L. Gordon, formerly of Camden, now of Tennessee, Va., is visiting in the city.—Mr. Zoeller, our enterprising photographer, is doing excellent work in some of our neighboring small towns.—A german is scheduled for the Academy of Music to-morrow night.—Mr. W. T. Old, the popular cashier of the First National, has returned from the Bankers' Association at Greensboro. He proclaims it a roaring success.—Vegetation has suffered considerably from the effects of the dry weather, but little damage has been done to the staple crops.—Farm laborers are reported to be scarce throughout the State at large.—Mr. J. W. Green, of Baltimore, gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Tuesday. He is here on a visit.—Wedding bells, Mr. Hubert L. Creecy to Miss Mary C. Parish, both of Edenton. Dr Penick officiated.—Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Mollie Fearing, Mrs. Zimmerman and Miss Clin Cartwright are representing our city at the W. C. T. U. at Asheville.—The Hon. J. B. Leigh, our popular legislator, has returned from Raleigh.—Well Edenton, our base-ballist say that it is still up to you?—Mr. A. H. Mitchell, the able editor of the Fisherman and Farmer, is endeavoring to regain his former health at breezy Manteo.—Mr. Alex Wadsworth, jr., is visiting in the city.

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Is where many young men, after investing from $60 to $90 for tuition, board, etc., have been educated for positions as Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Telegraphers, and now receive from $900 to $1,500 salary per year. Kentucky University Diploma awarded his graduates. His College received Medals at two World's Expositions and refers to thousands of successful graduates. No time at this cheapest and most influential College. No vacation. Call this out for reference. Read advertisement. Give position also address only W. R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

The College Beau Man.

Two young men who must have been medical students boarded an Angora car late one night with a fully articulated skeleton. Each had one arm linked with that of the skeleton, whose bones rattled grewsomely as they walked to the forward end of the car and gravely seated themselves with their inanimate companion between them. Between the grinning teeth of the skeleton was a cigarette, and a derby hat adorned its shining skull. The car was rather crowded, and the other passengers, most of whom were men, gazed in open mouthed astonishment at the strange spectacle. The two young fellows, however, pretended to be unconscious of their surroundings and held such converse with the skeleton as "Too bad you didn't wear your mackintosh, Bill; I'm afraid you'll catch cold," or, "Say, Bill, better throw away your cigarette or the conductor will put you off."

When the conductor came through for the fares, one of the young men handed him 15 cents, and he rang up three fares without a word of comment. At Sixteenth street a young girl entered the car and looked around for a seat. "Here, Bill," exclaimed one of the students, "where's your gallantry? Get up and give the lady a seat." Then he yanked the skeleton out of its place and set it on his knees. The girl gave one screech, fled to the back platform and insisted that the conductor stop the car and put her off.

"Gee, Bill!" remarked the student, gazing reproachfully into the skeleton's face. "You've deteriorated. You used to be quite a lady's man." Then everybody laughed.—Philadelphia Record.

An Odd Law.

To punish a man for nonpayment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant is a rather singular act of government, yet in the canton of Bern such a law is in effect. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he be physically capable, and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. In the canton of Bern a rigidly enforced law is in effect which prohibits a person who has not paid this tax from entering any of the various beer gardens and saloons until the tax is paid.

This law is called the "wirtshausverbot." The government says that if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquors he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the state. At intervals one may read in the local official papers the list of names of those who must stay away from the gardens. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention or help of a friend, but the privilege of dropping into a favorite resort and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone.

The law is effective for several reasons. The military exemption tax is small—it is generally paid—and the ordinary peasant does not like to see his name publicly printed.—Chicago Record.

The Crack In the Mirror.

Sir Noel Paton, the painter, enjoyed almost as wide a celebrity as a joker as he did as an artist. An encounter he had with a physician in Yorkshire, with whom he was on the most intimate terms, is an instance in point. Sir Noel was the physician's guest. His drawing room boasted of a magnificent mirror, which reached from floor to ceiling of the lofty room.

One morning while the guests were assembled in the room one of them noticed a large crack near the top of the mirror. The physician was horror stricken and asked question after question in an effort to discover the culprit. Perplexed and sorrowful, he stood looking at the shattered glass when Sir Noel asked that a stepladder be brought that he might examine it more closely.

Mounting, he drew a rag from his pocket and hastily ran it across the supposed crack, when, lo and behold, it disappeared! He explained that, having come down earlier than the rest of the guests, he procured a ladder and a bar of soap and inflicted the seemingly irreparable injury.

FULMER & CO.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

EAT AND LIVE.
DELICACES OF THE SEASON.
Oysters fresh from Norfolk. Give us a trial and enjoy a toothsome meal.
BERRY & KEATON,
Restaurant - - - North Water St.

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her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date design
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New Goods, New Patterns,
Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came
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They are not dried out;
They are not old patterns;
They are not auction jobs.
They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!
Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.
We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DR. G. W. CARDWELL
Office 48 Water Street.
Residence: Body Road Street. Office Hours, Sunday, 8 to 9, a. m. 7 to 10, a. m, 1 to 2:30, p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.

Notice of Administration

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late William A. Price, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within 12 months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAS W. PRICE, Executor.
May 25, 1900.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers opposite the United States Paten, Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required

FOR RENT,
A neat six room dwelling on Martin street near Church. Building and out houses in good condition and low rates will be given careful tenants. Apply at the Carolinian office.
MRS. L. G. PRICE.

LOST! NOTICE is hereby given that I have lost or mislaid certificate No. 4207 for five shares of stock in the United Banking and Building Company of Richmond, Va., issued to me on the 5th of July, 1893. All persons are forewarned from trading for the same. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder of said certificate upon its delivery to me.
J. F. SANDERS.
May 16th, 1900.

TRY OUR
THROAT PASTILLES
—FOR—
SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
Standard Pharmacy,
Moved from Road to Poindexter St.

"WHITAR"
ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.
It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.
It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.
It lathers in Hard or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.
It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.
Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.
Ask your dealer for it.
MANUFACTURED BY
CLINTON SOAP CO.,
CLINTON, IOWA.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avneue, New York.

SUCCESS IN LIFE
is dependent upon the possession of
3 Qualities: Promptness, Accuracy, Thoroughness!
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Job Work Department.
Artistic Work, Experienced Workmen, Moderate Prices. Billheads, Notices and Posters a Specialty.
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CAROLINIAN JOB PRINT,
Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WHY NOT INSURE YOUR HEALTH?
You would not think of going to sleep at night without insurance on your property. Is not your health the most important of all your possessions?

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet

Is the proverbial ounce of prevention

Drop us a card and we will send descriptive booklet. Once used you will never willingly be without it. CHS. H. DOD, Agent, At Fowler & Co's Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞In order to quickly convince the public of the merits of this treatment we will for a short time only furnish a Cabinet complete with Heater for $3.50. Order at once to secure Cabinet at this price.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death
to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and price ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in the prices dely competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.
In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Barrels of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently acced Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge will the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,
like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us socialble; we have been since we were a boy.

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GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING WAGON
We use only the best of material. Has all up to date attachments. Splendid Finish. Price is right. We can make it an inducement for dealers to handle our work. We manufacture a full line of light pleasure vehicles. Send for catalogue and price list.

FULLER BUGGY CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.
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CATARRH WASH
Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents.
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113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.,

Gold Medal Prize Treatise. 25 Cts.
The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 365 pages, with engravings, 25 cts., paper cover; cloth, full gilt, $1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

Even the muiscal composer is sometimes unable to meet his own notes.

What Do the Children Drink?
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

"You make me soar," remarked the baseball to the kite.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Russian paper, called the New Country, has been founded in China.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?
This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

In England and Wales last year $30,000,000 was spent for funeral expenses.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Of the 285,056 buildings in Philadelphia 258,683 are dwellings.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

England received $525,242 worth of shoes from the United States in 1899.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The man who is above reproach must walk on stilts.

Jell-O, the New Dessert
Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Clothing may give a fellow an air of refinement, but it's all put on.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The anual increase in the population of London now amounts to 70,000.

Carter's Ink Is Used Exclusively by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other.

It's easier to forget the money we borrow than the money we lend.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Fifty thousand typhus germs will thrive in the small circumference of a pinhead.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There are fifteen automobile clubs in Germany.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Express trains pass each other at a velocity of ninety yards a second.

Straight Road To Health
Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food. Remember
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

An Ancient Breastplate.

A copper shield or breastplate, believed to have been worn in the early Indian wars and the Revolution, has been plowed up on a farm in York County, S. C. It is heart shaped, about eight inches wide, and was evidently made before the days of rifles, as it is only one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Engraved on the metal is "A. S. H., Winyaw Dragoons." That was the spelling of "Winyah" in the last century. On the surface of the shield are ten indentations from lead bullets, some light, others heavy, indicating a difference in range. The metal is pure sheet copper. In the corners are small holes by which it was tied to the wearer.

Essentials of a Happy Marriage.
Successful marriage depends on how much each one can make the other believe he or she is giving up for the other without really giving up anything.—New York Press.

The Turn of Life
This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.
The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.
Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

READY FOR CONVENTION.

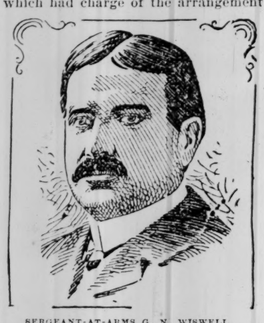
Philadelphia Awaits the Coming of the Republican Delegates.

THE GREAT HALL IS COMPLETED.

All the Arrangements Are Made For the Convention Which Begins June 19—Auditorium in Possession of the National Committee—Has a Seating Capacity of 16,000—The Vice-Presidency.

Philadelphia (Special).—The Republican Convention City of 1900 has everything in readiness, practically, for the quadrennial gathering of the Republicans of the United States, which begins on June 19. The preparations for the coming gathering were carried on by two large committees; one had charge of the arrangements for the serious work of the convention, while to the other committee was assigned the task of properly entertaining the visiting Republicans.

The magnificent convention hall, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, is complete in every detail. The seating capacity of the auditorium is close to 16,000. The building has been turned over to the National Committee. The committee of citizens which had charge of the arrangement



SERGEANT-AT-ARMS G. N. WISWELL.

raised nearly $130,000 for the convention. One hundred thousand dollars of this amount was for the National Committee and the remaining $30,000 is for the expense of altering the hall.

The busiest man is Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell, whose headquarters are in the old Court House, in Independence square. The sergeant-at-arms has the task of distributing the admission tickets. Each delegate will receive two tickets besides his own, but each alternate will receive only his own ticket. President McKinley will receive a certain number for his private distribution.

As far as known here notice of contests has been given as follows: Alabama, two entire delegations; Delaware, two entire delegations; Georgia, First and Eighth Districts; Louisiana, Second and Fifth Districts; Pennsylvania, Nineteenth District; Texas, delegates-at-large and First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Districts; Tennessee, delegates-at-large.

Despite the fact that there have been several notable conferences in Washington among the Republican leaders since Congress adjourned at which the Vice-Presidential nomination has been discussed, it is acknowledged by those best informed that no candidate has as yet been settled upon.

Up to date the Vice-Presidential possibilities are as follows:

California—Irving Scott (who built the Oregon) and Ulysses S. Grant.

Colorado—Senator Edward O. Wolcott.

Illinois—Representative Robert R. Hitt.

Iowa—Senator William B. Allison, Governor Shaw and Representative J. P. Dolliver.

Massachusetts—The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Minnesota—Former United States Senator William D. Washburn.

New York—The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant-Governor; General Francis Vinton Greene, Governor Roosevelt and the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

Boers Strike a Heavy Blow at Roodeval in the Free State.

London (By Cable).—General Forestier-Walker, in command at Cape Town, reports a disaster to the British troops at Roodeval, where the Boers cut General Roberts's line of communication.

The Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners except six enlisted men. Two officers and fifteen men were killed and fifty officers and seventy-two men were wounded, many of them severely.

The Boers returned the wounded to the British. The officers killed were Lieutenant-Colonel Baird-Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley. The wounded include Colonel Wilkinson and Lieutenant Blanchard, of the Canadian Infantry.

Filipino Led Troops Into Ambush.

Captain Frank F. Crenshaw, with forty men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, while scouting near Taal, P. I., was led into an ambush by a guide. Captain Crenshaw was badly wounded in the head, and one private was wounded. The ambushers were scattered, leaving ten men dead and three wounded on the field.

Alleged Murderer a Suicide.

James Pierce, who was with his brother, "Pinny" Pierce, charged with the murder of George B. Eyre, of Chester, Penn., on December 21st last, committed suicide in his cell at the county jail at Media. The trial of the brothers was to have commenced Monday.

Clergyman Guilty of Manslaughter.

The Rev. Raoul Riddick was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary at Lawrenceville, Va.

Connecticut Democrats Meet.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut elected delegates-at-large to the National Convention and instructed them for Bryan and the Chicago platform. The delegates elected are: Colonel E. H. Graves, of Hartford; James A. Pigott, of New Haven; Bryan F. Mahan, of New London, and Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford.

Millions For New Battleships.

Plans for the construction of warships to cost over $100,000,000 are completed and under consideration by the Navy Department at Washington.

Music Teacher Carried a "Jimmy."

George E. Kittredge, aged twenty-two, a well known and respected music teacher, was arrested at Lowell, Mass., in the act of breaking into a store. At the station a burglar's jimmy, chisel and a very large bunch of keys were found on him. The friends of the arrested man maintain that he is insane.

Austrian Reichsrath Prorogued.

Emperor Francis Joseph has prorogued the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath on account of the disorder and obstructive tactics of the Czech party.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25	BUTTER.		
Creamery—West, extras.	$	@	19
Firsts	18	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	15½	@	17½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extras	18	@	18½
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory, firsts	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	14	@	14½
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	9½	@	9⅝
Small	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5½
Full skims	1	@	1½
	EGGS.		
Nearby — Fancy	15	@	15½
State and Penn	14	@	14½
Western — Choice	13½	@	14
Southern	8	@	10½
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	2 12½	@	2 15
Pea, choice, 1899	2 27½	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 15
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 12½	@	1 15
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Roxbury, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Strawberries, per qt	4	@	8
Huckleberries, N. C., per qt	5	@	10
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	6
Peaches, per carrier	75	@	2 00
Plums, per carrier	1 00	@	1 50
Cherries, Jersey, per bask	40	@	60
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	9
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, per lb	18	@	22
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	9
Ducks, per pair	35	@	60
Geese, per pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb	5	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb	20	@	28
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, per lb	—	@	20
Squabs, per doz	1 00	@	2 25
	HOPS.		
State—1890, choice, per lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	10
Pacific Coast—1889, choice	—	@	13
Common to fair	7	@	10
Old odds	2	@	5
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Chili, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl	75	@	85
Onions—N. O., per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Egyptian, per bag	2 25	@	2 30
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per carrier	75	@	2 00
String beans, per basket	30	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Peas, per basket	75	@	1 25
Asparagus, per doz. bunc	1 25	@	5 00
Squash, per crate	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	40	@	75
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	3 65	@	4 00
Spring patents	3 80	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	80¾
No. 2 red	—	@	81½
Corn — No. 2	44⅝	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	28½
Track mixed	26½	@	28
Rye — Western	62½	@	63
State	—	@	58
Lard, city	6.35c.	@	6.45c.
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	8¼
Calves—City dressed	8½	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 75	@	5 15
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 12½	@	8 20
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 60	@	5 65
Country dressed	6	@	8
	TOBACCO.		

The bulk of the tobacco crop has been transplanted in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and a large part of the crop in New England has been set. An excellent stand is reported from the States of the Ohio Valley. Western leaf has been selling to fair extent only the past few days, but contract deliveries are free, and have sufficient force to keep prices quite steady for desirable quality stock. Domestic cigar leaf is rather quiet, and there is none but ordinary inquiry for any variety of leaf. Holders are offering moderately, however, and prices remain steady as a rule. Foreign leaf is moderately active, and prices remain quite steady for all varieties of Havana and Sumatra product.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Indications Are For a Total Crop of 597,000,000 Bushels This Year.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of Agriculture estimates that the area sown to winter wheat is less than a million acres, and less than four per cent. below the area harvested last fall. The season has been most unfavorable, and the present condition is reported to be most unsatisfactory in the Central Western States. Taking the whole winter section, the department states the condition June 1—since which there has been further deterioration—at a percentage which corresponds to 13.7 bushels per acre, while on June 1 of last year the condition figures corresponded to a yield of 30.9 bushels per acre. This improvement in condition very much more than offsets the slight decrease in area, and, translating the condition figures into crop figures, the promise of winter wheat on June 1 was 59,000,000 bushels better than the promise on the same date last year.

The officially estimated acreage of spring wheat is a little larger than a year ago, and the condition promises .7 of a bushel per acre less. Translating the condition figures into bushels we have a probable decrease of 7,000,000 bushels in the yield. The crop last year, as officially stated, was 3.6 per cent. less than the promise on June 1. A like shrinkage in the figures for this year would result in a total wheat crop of 597,000,000, or fifty millions more than last year.

England Orders Our Locomotives.

Great Britain has sent a rush order to America for fifty locomotives.

Warmer Weather Helps Business.

Bradstreet's, in its weekly review of the state of trade, says: New business at wholesale is of a between seasons' character, but warmer weather has offered a stimulus to retail business in some sections. That a heavy volume of business is being transacted in the country at large is evident in the very considerable gains over a year ago, noted in gross railway earning. Purely mercantile failures are relatively few in number, and bank clearings show a rather less marked falling off from last year.

Crop Reports.

Crop news from the South is improving and weather conditions are more favorable.

A terrific wind storm has passed over Ohio, doing thousands of dollars' damage to fruit.

The total reported acreage in oats exceeds the acreage harvested last year by 3.9 per cent.

German wheat prospects show improvement, although the rye crop will be less than the others.

It is estimated that the year's cotton crop in Egypt will be equivalent to 1,000,000 American bales.

Crop conditions on corn are very fine up to date all through the belt.

Soaking rains are needed to insure an average spring wheat crop.

The acreage reported as under barley is six-tenths of one per cent greater than the area harvested last year.

The Michigan State crop report says the average condition of wheat for the State is 40 per cent., a reduction of 5 per cent.

The average condition of the growing cotton crop on June 1 was 92.5 as compared with 85.7 on June 1 of last year.

FATAL RIOTS IN ST. LOUIS

Big Mobs of Strikers Fired Upon by the Citizens' Posse.

FOUR KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Cars Attacked and General Disorder in the City—Strikers Shot Down in the Most Serious Clash in Front of Posse's Headquarters—Were Returning From an Outing When the Affair Happened.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—On the thirty-fourth day of the street car strike in this city three men were killed, four mortally wounded and half a dozen wounded less seriously in clashes between the strikers, the citizens' posse and the police.

The dead are: Fred Boehm, aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard by Deputy Sheriff; George Rine, striking motorman, shot in abdomen by Deputy Sheriff, died at hospital; C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor, shot in breast by Deputy Sheriff, died on way to hospital; Ed. Burkhart, striking conductor, shot in head, died in hospital. The dead and wounded were taken away in ambulances.

The former railway employes had been in East St. Louis on a big labor demonstration and picnic. They were returning home in double file, headed by a drum corps. At the corner of Sixth and Washington avenues a transit car approached the head of the procession. The men did not seem inclined to give the road and the car stopped.

The guard warned the men to move off the track. The non-union crew was hissed and cursed. Some one threw a brick which struck the car. The guard at the barracks fifty feet away shouted into the headquarters that there was a riot.

Colonel Cavender, in command of the citizens' posse, his adjutant, Webster, a lawyer, W. P. Kennett, former president of the Merchants' Exchange; John F. Lee, a prominent lawyer; former Judge Chester H. Krum, Charles Nagle, a prominent lawyer; former Judge John H. Overall and Dr. J. H. Woodworth ran out, each with his riot gun.

Colonel Cavender warned the men to leave. They talked back at him. Some one in the crowd discharged a revolver. Colonel Cavender shouted to his three staff officers to fire.

One fusillade belched forth from four riot guns. One man fell dead, three were fatally shot and the rest scattered out of sight and the streets were cleared almost instantly. Then the cars, which had been blocked, proceeded.

In a North St. Louis riot the riot gun was brought into play for the first time. The riot gun scatters heavy shot. The victim is filled full of holes. Its first victim died instantly.

In an exchange of shots at Compton and Manchester avenues a horse was killed. A mob attacked a car in South St. Louis and the non-union motorman was seriously wounded by a rock.

PIO DEL PILAR CAPTURED.

Aguinaldo's Principal Fighting Chief Taken by Native Police.

Manila (By Cable).—General Pio del Pilar, the most aggressive and most persistent of the Filipino leaders, was made a prisoner at Guadaloupe, six miles, east of Manila, by some of the Manila native police.

GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR.

Upon information received that he was to be at a certain house, Captain Lara and twelve policemen proceeded in a launch to Guadaloupe, where, aided by a detachment of the Twenty-first regiment, they surrounded the house, captured the General and brought him to Manila.

He was positively identified before the Provost Marshal.

Henry G. Young Kills Himself.

Former City Treasurer Henry C. Young committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Reading, Penn. He was elected Treasurer of Reading in 1896, and two years later was obliged to resign because of a shortage of nearly $10,000. Young's bondsmen made the shortage good. Young was the second City Treasurer of Reading in the last few years to become a defaulter.

Wool Firm Fails For $105,000.

James E. Daly, a wool extractor of Paterson, N. J., has failed for $105,000; assets, $16,000. The failure was caused by that of Koerner & Hayes, lithographers, of Buffalo, about a month ago.

Child Drowned in a Washtub.

Alfred B. Smith, eighteen months old, fell into a washtub at his parents' home in Newark, N. J., and was drowned. The child's mother was attending to housework on an upper floor of the house at the time.

General Roberts's Communications Cut.

The successful cutting of General Roberts's communications by the Boers is regarded by the critics in London as likely to hamper the British operations in the Transvaal, checking pursuit of the enemy and postponing the termination of the war. General Buller is in Boer territory.

Heavy Rains in the Northwest.

Heavy rains have effectually broke the drought in the Northwest. The precipitation was heavy throughout Central and Southern Minnesota, the Red River Valley and Manitoba.

Filipinos Ambush American Soldiers.

A detachment of the Forty-fifth Infantry, scouting near Daet, province of Camarinas del Norte, P. I., were ambushed, and Captain Albert Steinhauser was wounded three times, two privates were killed, eight were wounded and one private is missing. The insurgent loss is reported to be heavy.

Venezuela Shaken by Earthquakes.

A series of earthquakes, lasting one hour, shook Cumana, Cumanacoa and Carlaco. These three towns are in the State of Bermudez, Venezuela. Carlaco was terribly damaged.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Navy Department has established a United States Navy pay office at Hong Kong, with Paymaster Smith in charge.

The President issued a manifesto of a reciprocal commercial agreement with Portugal. It goes into effect immediately.

Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote have signed a protocol extending until March 4 next the time allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Barbadoes.

Senators have been asked to name candidates for West Point cadetships. Forty appointments to the Naval Academy will be made now, and sixty next winter.

An official statement was made to the effect that this Government will take no step in China further than is necessary to protect Americans.

Secretary Long relieved Commander Todd, chief of the Naval Hydrographic Office, from the order of suspension imposed upon him several weeks ago.

Our Adopted Islands.

General MacArthur at Manila reports the capture of the rebel Generals Hizan and Cavestany.

Multitudes offered suggestions for civil rule in the Philippines during the Taft Commission's first week of work at Manila.

General Maximo Gomez has written a letter concerning the efforts of both the National and Republican parties in Cuba to convince the people that he favors their candidates for office.

Governor Allen and General Davis on the United States transport Wright have made a three-day trip around the Island of Porto Rico.

Inports at Havana, Cuba, for first four months of 1900 footed up $19,356,646, an increase over the same period of 1899 of $3,239,423.

Postal receipts in the Philippines for nine months ended March 1, 1900, were $16,993 in excess of expenditures.

Captain Flint, while scouting five miles east of Biacnabato, Bulacan Province, P. I., had a slight brush with the enemy. Flint and two private were wounded.

Domestic.

Government engineers ascertain that the current in the Chicago River is not too strong for navigation.

After receiving two gunshot wounds, Watchman James Delaney shot and killed an unknown burglar at Chicago.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and three others were injured by the collision of Northwestern trains at Des Moines, Iowa.

Lucretia Peabody Hale, eighty years old, oldest surviving sister of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, died in Boston. Miss Hale contributed to periodicals for young persons.

Returned Alaska miners deposited $200,000 in gold dust at the United States Assay Office, in Seattle, Wash.

Spencer County, Ind., will erect a monument over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of President Lincoln.

The Spanish cannon loaned by the Government to Kansas City, Mo., was found to be loaded.

Some one in ambush shot and killed John Ovess and his young son at Mobile, Ala.

Dr. Paul Gibier, founder of the American Pasteur Institute, died from injuries received in a runaway accident near his summer home in Suffern, N. Y.

The wife of Mayor Frank E. Moores, of Omaha, Neb., sustained injuries in a runaway accident from which she died.

Miss Henrietta Hadley, daughter of the late General Hadley, of the English army, was sent to the almshouse in New York City.

The factory and stock of the Virginia and North Carolina Wheel Company, near Richmond, Va., was totally destroyed by fire. The plant was among the largest of the kind in the world.

Fully 40,000 strangers visited Columbus, Ohio, to extend greetings to Admiral Dewey and his wife, and the city's entire population seemed to turn out to witness the military and civic parade in the Admiral's honor.

Foreign.

The Liberal government in British Columbia was defeated by a decisive majority.

The American explorer, Donaldson Smith, arrived at Cairo, Egypt, after a remarkable journey from Berbera by way of Lakes Rudolph and Stephanie. He accomplished interesting geographical work.

Comte Boni de Castellane at Paris was non-suited in his appeal from an order requiring him to complete the payment of $20,000 for a picture.

The French fishing on the Grand Banks has been a total failure thus far, owing to the inability of the fishermen to procure bait in Newfoundland waters.

The steamer Cutch, just arrived at Vancouver, B. C., brings news from the north that a scow was wrecked on Windy Arm en route from Bennett to Atlin and the occupants drowned. They were W. G. Morgeau, San Francisco; Mrs. Werner, Seattle; Joseph Rose, Mrs. Playmate, C. F. Peabody and two unknown men.

The Sultan of Turkey has telegraphed his congratulations to Queen Victoria upon the occupation of Pretoria by the British under Gen. Roberts.

The Peary arctic steamer Windward has completed repairs at St. Johns, N. F., and, after taking on supplies at Sydney, C. B., will sail about July 1 for the far north to meet Peary.

The Reichstag passed the German Naval bill on its third reading by a vote of 199 to 107.

Russia assured Great Britain and the United States that she will act in the interest of all the powers in China.

A total of twenty-three deaths from the bubonic plague is officially reported from Rockhampton, Queensland.

The American bark Harvester, from Cape Town for Newcastle, N. S. W., has been totally wrecked on the Seal Rocks. Captain Edwardson and the crew were saved.

The Prince of Wales has thanked the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage, now on a trip around the world, for the efforts he has made through his religious newspaper in behalf of the famine sufferers in India.

About 3500 British prisoners, including 120 officers, have been released by General Roberts at Pretoria. The rest, about 1000, have been removed by the Boers.

Among the new Italian deputies returned by the electors is Fusani, a workman in the Carrara marble quarries, who at present is in prison on a charge of being an anarchist conspirator.

Self-government for the Boers was demanded by Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader, in a speech in Glasgow, Scotland.

Copious rains have revived the waning prospects of good crops in Southern Russia.

Serious fighting has occurred in North Borneo, where there is an uprising against the British Chartered Company. Several British have been killed.

Sir Alfred Milner, British Lord High Commissioner in South Africa, has sent a dispatch to the Colonial Office at London warning miners not to return to Cape Town from England.

GEM SMUGGLERS CAUGHT

Max Lasar and a Bridal Couple Arrested at Niagara Falls.

DIAMONDS WORTH $75,000 SEIZED

Gems Were Found in the Possession of a Young Couple on a Honeymoon Trip—Lasar Induced Them to Carry the Valuables, But Customs Officers Were on the Alert—An Important Seizure.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Max Lasar, a man from Boston named J. Mack, and a woman who is supposed to be a confederate are under arrest at Niagara Falls on a charge of smuggling diamonds valued at $75,000. Dr. P. Van Dandaigue, who is supposed to be implicated, has not been arrested, but is under surveillance.

Lasar, according to the customs officials, brought the diamonds to Montreal from Europe, and through Dr. Van Dandaigue met the man and woman, who were on a wedding tour, and induced them to take charge of the packages, representing that it was a present which he did not want them to open until they reached the United States.

The suspects reached Montreal on the Dominion Line steamer Dominion. When leaving the steamer Mack was recognized by Deputy Collector E. H. Twohey of the United States Customs Service, stationed in that city. Mr. Twohey followed the two men to Toronto, sitting behind them in the car and overhearing part of their conversation. He wired E. P. Lewis, the officer stationed at Suspension Bridge, to meet him in Toronto. Lewis followed the two men across the border and arrested them.

WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT.

The Closing Exercises Held and Diplomas Awarded.

West Point, N. Y. (Special).—The closing exercises of the graduating class of 1900 were held under a canvas canopy in front of the library building. Upon a platform were seated the speakers, the Board of Visitors, the Academy Board, the Secretary of War, General Miles, General Otis and prominent army officers. After a patriotic selection by the Academy band, General Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, president of the Board of Visitors, delivered an address to the graduating class. Then followed brief addresses by Secretary of War Root and Lieutenant-General Miles. Colonel Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Academy, handed out the diplomas which made the members of the graduating class part of the United States Army. The good-bys followed.

VICTIMS OF BLOOD POISONING.

Two Doctors Who Had Performed Operation on a Boy in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn. (Special).—Two physicians have died, victims of blood poisoning, following an operation performed in Rockville on a ten-year-old boy.

Doctors Malanethon Storrs, aged seventy-six, of Hartford, and Doctor Eldridge K. Leonard, aged sixty-nine, are the victims.

It is not known exactly how the doctors became infected with the poison. Both were skillful surgeons. The operation was for the removal of an abscess of the liver.

Dr. Leonard leaves a widow and two sons.

SIX MEET SUDDEN DEATH.

Logging Train Rolls Down a Three Hundred Foot Embankment.

Williamsport, Penn. (Special).—Six men were killed and another injured fatally on a logging railroad in Cammal, about thirty-six miles from the place. A train jumped the track and plunged down a 300-foot embankment. Both fireman and engineer were killed instantly, as also were four Italian laborers. The cars and engine were literally smashed to kindling.

Suspected of the Maine Murders.

George Champion, for whom the police of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts have been diligently searching because of his supposed connections with the murder of Farmer Goodwin and three other members of the household at West Newfield, Me., was arrested at Milford, Mass. Champion and his wife were taken to Boston and locked up in the Tombs.

Roberts's Communications Reopened.

Communications with General Roberts at Pretoria have been reopened. Generals Kitchener and Methuen having defeated the Boers in the Orange River Colony. Premier Schreiner and the members of the Cape Colony Ministry have resigned, and Sir Alfred Milner has accepted their resignations.

No Plague in San Francisco.

In response to a recent message of inquiry from Secretary of State Hay concerning the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, Governor Gage, of California, mailed an extended reply, declaring his firm belief that no case of bubonic plague has ever existed in San Francisco.

Plague Raises Price of Food.

Owing to the plague quarantine the prices of all kinds of food have nearly doubled in Chinatown, San Francisco.

Lead Producers May Combine.

Lead producers of Utah have taken the first steps toward forming a State, and later a national, organization, to put up the price of lead by increasing exports. They will work in co-operation with the smelter trust.

Spilt Milk Caused a Murder.

John Beck, of Springfield, Ohio, while with a picnic party at Clifton, was killed by Robert Mendenhal, a farmer, who became incensed over the upsetting of a crock of cream by the picnickers.

College Students to Help With the Wheat

College students of Eastern Kansas and Missouri are to be important factors in gathering the wheat harvest. They have formed companies, and are preparing to spend their vacations cutting wheat and threshing. They expect to get from $1.50 to $2 a day and board, and will earn more than $100 each. The farmers are glad to have them come.

Deaths From Plague at Cairo.

Out of seventy-five cases of plague at Cairo, Egypt, thirty-four have resulted fatally.

Growing Demand For Our Flour.

One of the large milling firms of Minneapolis says that the demand for American flour was never so great as at present. The firm shipped sixty-six carloads to foreign countries in May, 1899. Last month they shipped to the same countries 837 carloads, and they say that the same percentage of increase applies to the other milling companies.

Delaware Peach Crop Safe.

The Delaware peach crop is secure for the largest yield in many years.

A Railroad Wrecker.

In his Century serial, "Dr. North and His Friends," Dr. Weir Mitchell thus describes a great railroad wrecker:

The next day I saw Xerxes. Three years of the life of what he at first called the "metropolis," and the vigor or reacquired health, together with another influence, had wrought notable changes in the outer ways, dress, and language of the great railroad wrecker. He still had the look of animal power. The ursine appearance of awkward strength was still present; the huge hands the strong prominent muscles of the jaws, like those of the Bonapartes, the rolling walk of the plantigrade, all were as before. Vincent remarked later that he must always have been a person of varied and unexpectable capabilities, and even of undeveloped tastes. Courageous in action, outspoken rather than frank, lavish rather than generous, at times amazingly impulsive, he was, beneath all, the wild beast of the jungles of finance, strong, adroit, and merciless.

No Uncommon Mistakes.

Mabel must have been visiting in some large city, and her sister Ann was at the train to greet her upon her safe return. They hugged each other with fond delight and immediately began to discuss various topics of mutual interest.

"And, oh, Mabel," exclaimed Anna suddenly, "why didn't you let me know when you got that $15 mother gave to me to send you?"

"Why, dear," answered Mabel, with surprise, "I didn't get it."

"Didn't get it?" cried Anna.

"No, dear."

"Well," exclaimed Anna, indignantly, "I sent it by money order. And," she continued, "I have the receipt right here for the money."

And then the dear girl fumbled in her purse and drew forth the order which the postal clerk had given her for the money, and which she thought was the receipt.

The girls kissed each other again, and decided at once to proceed to the postoffice and demand satisfaction of Uncle Sam.—Detroit Free Press.

Grant's Tomb by Moonlight.

There is no such place from which to watch the full moon rising in the east as the porch of the Grant Tomb on Riverside Drive. The rays streaming from column to column invest the memorial temple with a grandeur and melancholy that seem more consonant with the old world than with the new. The great bulk of the columns and their severe simplicity give the place the aspect of the enduring.

It needs, as every one knows, the spire of a venerable church, the battlements of a castle in ruins, or the pillars of some monument that recalls another time to bring out the last touch of beauty in the phases of the lesser light that rules the night. Without abating one's loyalty for what has been said about the Alhambra by moonlight there is something worth the journey to be seen in the Tomb when the moon at the full is rising.—New York Mail and Express.

Advantages of Being Ill.

A thorough long rest physically does a person no harm, and in this age of competition a man will not always stay himself and his energies to accomplish this hygienic purpose, unless he is thoroughly beaten by a severe attack of illness.

Then there are mental advantages arising from a state of prostration. A sick man is often prone to think. Not only are his reflective faculties stimulated when lying in bed away from the ordinary business cares of life, but they are sometimes turned into different channels of thought.

Exhausted with mental speculation, an invalid will occasionally interest himself by noticing every diminutive thing about his room. Every little bird or insect that frisks about the windows, or every cloud that sails silently past, becomes an object of keen interest.

Women in Full Control.

They have just held a Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, the first impression of which is described thus by an English newspaper writer:

All the check-takers were women, all the attendants and all the bands. If the